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## NO INSTRUCTIONS

To the Conferees of the Senate to the House,  
BUT THE MARGIN WAS SMALL.

In Fact it was a Tie Vote in Each Instance,

AND THE DEMOCRATS QUAYELED

Until the Final Result was Announced—The Vote was a Tie Throughout, Although Senator Hill Voted with the Opposition—The Tariff Bill now Goes to the Conference Committee With the Edict of the Caucus, "No Instructions"—A Lively Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The senate at 3 o'clock this afternoon, after a week of senatorial speeches, agreed to the further conference on the tariff bill asked by the house of representatives. The test of strength to-day came on Mr. Washburn's motion that the senate recede from that portion of the sugar amendment placing a differential of one-eighth of a cent on sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard. After an hour and a half of debate on the pending points of order, the president pro tempore, Mr. Harris, who was in the chair in the absence of Vice President Stevenson, sustained the point of order and ruled the motion out. The decision was immediately appealed from and a motion made to lay the latter motion on the table. Both motions resulted in a tie vote, Mr. Hill and the Populists acting with the Republicans in the effort to get a direct vote of the senate on Mr. Washburn's motion.

Intense excitement prevailed owing to the closeness of the vote. In case of a tie, the motion is lost, according to parliamentary law. The failure to sustain the chair on the appeal brought the senate to the direct vote on the Washburn motion. Upon the result hinged perhaps the fate of the measure, but though the Republicans scored the victory in securing the vote on the one-eighth differential, it developed that they had no reserve strength, and the vote on the Washburn motion also resulted in a tie and consequently was lost.

All the Democrats save Mr. Hill and Mr. Irby, who were paired in favor of striking out the one-eighth, stood by the caucus agreement, and voted against the motion. The Republicans also presented a solid front. Mr. Quay, who voted for the one-eighth when the bill was in the senate, joined with his colleagues in the hope of beating the bill by this indirect method.

The three Populists acted throughout with the Republicans. After these votes no attempt was made to delay matters and the resolution to agree to a further conference was agreed to without division. The chair then reapportioned as the conferees, Messrs. Voorhees, Jones, Vest, Harris, Sherman, Allison and Aldrich, and the senate, after transacting a little routine business, adjourned until Monday.

## AN EXCITING SCENE

In the Senate When the Vote on Another Conference was Taken.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—At 1:05 p. m., the report of the conference committee on the tariff bill was called up by Senator Jones in the senate to-day. The pending question was the decision of the chair on the points of order raised by Messrs. Gray and Mills against Mr. Washburn's motion to instruct senate conferees to recede from the one-eighth of one cent differential on sugar above 16 Dutch standard.

Mr. Manderson was immediately recognized and proceeded to argue against the point of order upon which so much hinged. He maintained with vigor that it was competent for the senate to instruct its conferees.

Mr. Manderson described at length the methods of conferences between the two houses in parliament and in congress, drawing a distinction between "a simple" conference and "a full and free" conference.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) followed in opposition to the point of order.

Mr. Harris then gave his ruling. After having recited the course of the bill in conference he said that all conferences on a disagreeing vote are intended to be full and free for the sole purpose of compromising and adjusting differences. An instruction from either house impairs fullness and freedom. He held, however, that he need not decide the broad question. The motion of the senator from Minnesota was to instruct its conferees to amend an amendment. The power of each house is absolute and complete over the whole question, whatever the conference may do. The report must be acted on by either house before it has force. The occupant of the chair believes that the senate cannot directly amend an amendment that has gone to conference, and that it cannot do so indirectly. The point of order of Mr. Gray, he concluded, was therefore, sustained.

Mr. Washburn appealed from the decision of the chair and Mr. Faulkner moved to lay the appeal on the table. The yeas and nays were demanded.

Mr. Harris, the president pro tempore, caused a roar of laughter in putting the question by saying impetuously "the yeas have it" before the call of the roll commenced. He then caught himself up with an exclamation "Oh," but the senate had already caught the point and embarrassed the pugnacious Tennesseean with its laughter. As the roll call proceeded the senate became very serious and Mr. Pasco (Dem. Fla.), in charge of pairs, bustled about the floor. The announcement of the result, yeas 32, nays 32, caused a sensation, as it meant the failure of the motion to lay Mr. Washburn's appeal on his table, and prospectively a vote on his motion to recede from the one-eighth of a cent differential.

The motion to lay on the table having been lost on the tie, the vote reverted on the main question—that on sustaining the decision of the chair. The roll was called amid the most intense excitement. It also resulted 32 to 32, and, according to parliamentary usage, was declared lost. This vote was

identical with its predecessor. The decision of the chair was, therefore, not sustained, and the motion of Mr. Washburn, to instruct the conferees to recede from the senate amendment, was in order.

There were loud cries of "Vote," "vote," from Mr. Aldrich and other Republicans. Consternation was written on the faces of many Democrats.

Without further ado the clerk obeyed the instructions of Mr. Harris and began calling the roll. The Democrats, under the caucus agreement, stood manfully to their guns, with the exception of Mr. Hill, who voted against the bill. Even Mr. Vilas, who made the terrific arraignment of the sugar trust on Monday, voted "no," with emphasis. The senators and the crowd of members in the rear of the chamber eagerly craned their heads while the clerk recapitulated the vote. Mr. Brice, Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Cockrell kept tally.

"Another tie," was the word that went hurrying about while the clerk was footing up the totals. Deep silence reigned as Mr. Harris arose to announce the vote.

"Upon this question," said the presiding officer, with a grin of jubilation in his voice, "32 have voted in the affirmative and 32 in the negative, and the motion is lost."

The faces of the Democrats lighted with smiles.

Mr. Gorman immediately called for a vote on the resolution to agree to the request of the house for a further conference, but it was agreed to without division.

Then a scene of inextricable confusion followed. The Democrats wrung each other's hands enthusiastically. Their colleagues from the other end of the capitol rushed down the aisles and congratulated them on the victory. The spectators in the galleries, realizing that the tension was over, drew a long breath and fled out. From the press gallery it looked as if the senate had adjourned. Mr. Harris vacated the chair to go down on the floor to shake hands with Mr. Jones, and Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, to whom he resigned the gavel, could not make himself heard above the din for fully three minutes.

After order was restored, Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania, secured recognition. He drew a huge pile of manuscript from his desk and said he desired to make some observations on the metal schedule for the benefit of the conferees. The prospect of another installment of Mr. Quay's speech appalled the senate, and leave to print was hurriedly granted to him. The senate then proceeded to consider and pass some unobjectionable bills on the calendar. Then, at 2:40, the senate, on motion of Mr. Gorman, adjourned until Monday.

## A WHITE HOUSE MESSENGER

To The House of Representatives—All Depends on Sugar.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—A messenger from the executive mansion reached the house of representatives half an hour after the senate had voted to send the tariff bill back to conference with a note for Representative McMillin, the ranking house conferee in the absence of Mr. Wilson, asking him to call at the white house. This was following the conference between the President and Speaker Crisp earlier in the day, and was taken to indicate the solicitude the President felt on the outcome of the second conference.

Mr. McMillin declined to talk of his call on the President. Messrs. McMillin and Turner are the only house conferees in town, but Speaker Crisp has word that Mr. Montgomery will arrive to-night and Chairman Wilson will be here to-morrow. The Democratic conferees will hold an informal meeting to-morrow, and Senator Jones said to-day that the full conference committee including Republican members would probably be called together on Monday.

The general impression about the senate is that the conference now agreed on will be as prolonged as the former one.

Senators are of the opinion that the committee either will agree on a report within two or three days after the sittings begin or within that time decide to report another disagreement. The preponderance of the opinion is, however, that there will not be another report of disagreement. In fact the Democratic conferees assert that another disagreement means the defeat of the bill. The indications all point to the probability that the sugar schedule again will be the principal point of contention, and that, but for the differences on this point an agreement would be reached after a very brief sitting. The Democratic members of the conference went through the bill very carefully during their former sitting and agreed on what majority of the items in it, so that they did not need to consider these points again very fully. It is probable, however, that the Republican members of the committee will ask for an explanation for the many changes and this action of course would prove the effect of delaying the conference report.

Senator Blanchard has an entirely new sugar proposition to submit to the conference, but it is not regarded as likely of adoption. In outlining his proposition Senator Blanchard said that in his opinion the best way out of the complication would be to continue the bounty, diminishing it at the rate of one-eighth each year, and to add to the bounty three-eighths of a cent duty on raw sugars, and five-eighths of a cent on refined sugars.

## ANOTHER VISIT

Of Speaker Crisp to the White House—He Keeps Maim.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—Speaker Crisp was again at the white house to-day, and although there is a strict reticence on the part of those who are informed of the conference it is accepted as a fact in congressional circles that the talk was concerning the resolution of the tariff problem. Mr. Crisp did not make his visit known to members of the committee on rules, or to other close associates, and the meeting with the President has not as yet been productive of any result so far as shaping the course of the house.

The feeling continues to be very strong among the members to end the struggle with such concessions from the senate as can be got. Mr. Crisp as yet has given no intimation that he shares this feeling, although it is the general belief of members that the conferees at the white house are with a view of reaching results and the passage of a bill with little delay.

## A CONVICT REVOLT

Resulting in the Death of Two Men and the Wounding of Others.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 27.—A special to the Commercial Appeal from Nashville, Tenn., says: The convicts at Tracey City are in a state of mutiny, and as a result two men are dead and two others are suffering from wounds.

This afternoon the convicts loaded a pipe with explosives, placed it in a coal car and attached a slow fuse to it. Deputy Warden Nelson and assistants were passing along another entry to bring the convicts out for the night, and when they arrived opposite the bomb it exploded. Nelson was instantly killed and guards Terrell and Thurman slightly wounded. A negro convict named Pete Hamilton was killed by a volley from the other guards. There were 115 convicts in the mines at the time and all but seventy surrendered. Those remained inside and swear they will not come out. Nelson was a member of the last general assembly from Maury county. The state officials here were at once notified, and they in turn telegraphed Superintendent of Prisons Kirk at his home in Chester county, to go at once to Tracey City. Telegrams late to-night say that it will not be necessary to send troops, as it is believed all convicts will surrender before morning.

## SARATOGA CONFERENCE

Of the Leaders of the Democratic Party in New York.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 27.—The much talked of conference of the leaders of the Democratic party from the various parts of the state had not developed here up to late to-night, although there are indications that such an event will take place.

At the hour of writing to-night there are more Republicans than Democrats here, and the few leaders of the labor party who are on the ground are reticent. There is little doubt, however, but that by to-morrow noon there will be enough of district and county leaders present to talk over matters informally.

Mayor Gilroy arrived late this afternoon and is at the Grand Union. He says: "I did not come for any conference, but to visit. If the party leaders here talk over matters it will be very informally."

Mr. Croker is at the United States hotel. He is not registered there and refuses to see any reporters.

Ex-Senator Michael McCarran, the personal representative of Mr. McLaughlin of Kings county, is also at the United States hotel. He says: "There will be no regular conference. I don't know what the plans are. Mr. Murphy will be here to-morrow."

The talk to-night is mostly Republican in its tenor, and if Democrats are to be taken for authority, Mr. Morton is the only man thought of by the Republicans for governor. The Democratic ticket is named here by the leaders openly and at the present writing it is alleged to be Governor Flower for reelection and William Salzer for lieutenant governor.

The conference of to-morrow, if any is held, is likely to settle the matter.

## THE GOLD EXPORT

Billed for To-day Does Not Seriously Alarm the Administration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—To-morrow's outgoing steamers from New York will carry \$5,300,000 in gold, which was yesterday and to-day drawn from the New York sub-treasury for export. This leaves the gold reserve at the close of business to-day \$55,225,526, or over \$8,000,000 less than the lowest point reached prior to the February bond issue. The cash balance to-day was \$124,580,493. The treasury officials exhibit no uneasiness, however, over the rapid melting away of the reserve. The fact that the available cash balance remains practically unimpaired, and the expectation that a tariff bill will soon pass both houses of Congress and become a law, are sources of comfort at this time to the treasury folk.

With the passage of a tariff bill the officials confidently expect a prompt revival of trade and a corresponding increase in the customs and internal revenue receipts. With renewed vigor activity return shipments of gold, it is thought, would probably set in and continue until normal conditions are reached.

## Photographers Convention.

St. Louis, Mo., July 27.—The slate proposed by the nominating committee of the photographers convention went through to-day as follows: President, J. S. Schneider, of Columbus; first vice president, P. F. Beltsmith, of Cincinnati; second vice president, George Steckel, of Los Angeles; treasurer, J. E. Koesch, of St. Louis; secretary, Pierre McDonald, of Albany, N. Y. Detroit was chosen as the place of the next meeting.

## Pittsburgh's Hot Day.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 27.—Although this has not been the hottest day of the season, 98 degrees was reached and many prostrations, the result of the long continued hot spell, are reported. At least fifty mill workers were carried to their homes and many others quit work before being completely knocked out, crippling the mills materially. Up to date none of those cases have terminated fatally. Warmer weather is predicted for to-morrow.

## Guests 111

STOCKTON, CAL., July 27.—A peculiar voluminous body fell from the sky in a southeasterly direction to-night at seven o'clock. It left a trail of light and fleecy smoke behind it. The smoke was also luminous and glowed in the sky for some moments. Nothing of the sort was ever observed here before.

## TELEGRAPHIC TAPS.

The Prohibitionists of the Seventh Kentucky (Breckinridge) district yesterday nominated Judge James B. Finnell, of Georgetown, for congress by acclamation.

Supt. Fields, of the International Sabbath School Union, at the convention of the West Virginia union, at Fairmont, W. Va., yesterday, obtained pledges amounting to \$900 for his work. John McLaughlin, convicted of assault in the first degree in shooting William Jones at election poll in Troy, N. Y., March 8, was yesterday sentenced to Clinton prison for nineteen years and six months.

## THE WAR IS NOW ON

Between China and Japan, and it is for Blood,

AND THE ANCIENT ENEMIES MEET

In Naval Combat, With the Advantages all in Favor of the Japanese. Two Conflicts are Reported in Favor of Japan—The King of Korea in the Hands of the Japanese Authorities. The United States Troops Land to Defend the Consul—A Long Struggle Anticipated.

TSIN TSIN, CHINA, July 27.—The gravity of the situation is fully realized here now that hostilities between China and Japan have commenced. While no formal declaration of war according to the usual diplomatic form has been made either at Tokio or Peking, the governments of both countries recognize that the actual state of war exists, and more collisions between the forces of the two countries are expected hourly.

Considerable anxiety is expressed here as to the result of the war. The general opinion seems to be that while Japan may be looked upon as likely to score the first victories, the Chinese troops will eventually drive the Japanese out of Korea, even if millions of men have to be sent to the front to do so.

Negotiations are still in progress and there is a vague chance yet that in spite of the commencement of hostilities some amicable arrangements may be arrived at.

The Chinese and Japanese hate each other, and now that the first shots have been exchanged and China has had the worst of the engagements nothing but a decisive struggle between the two countries can be anticipated. Of course interested parties having large commercial interests at stake are leaving no stones unturned to smooth over the difficulties which have arisen, but it does not look as if there is one chance in a hundred of averting a long and costly war. Japan has been preparing for this crisis for years, and for this reason, if for no other, she will resent any European interference. This, however, will be done with dignified politeness but she will firmly refuse to sheath the sword now that it has been drawn and that she is victorious in the first engagements over her hated enemy.

Very little accurate news is obtainable here from Seoul. It is known, however, that the British and the United States war ships at Chemulph have landed detachments of marines which have been sent to Seoul in order to protect the respective legations of Great Britain and the United States. At Seoul a conflict is said to have taken place between the Japanese and some Chinese and Korean soldiers, the Japanese being victorious.

Shortly afterwards the Japanese made a prisoner of the king of Korea, and it is said that they have either sent him or intend to send him to Japan, where he will be detained until the war is over.

Rumor also has it that there has been a second fight at sea between Japanese and Chinese war ships. A Japanese cruiser is said to have engaged a Chinese cruiser conveying a transport, sinking that Chinese cruiser. This report, however, may have reference to the sinking of the Kow Shung already detailed, although the sinking of this steamer is said to have occurred on Tuesday last and the second engagement is reported to have taken place on Wednesday.

## The King is a Captive.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The king of Korea is a Japanese prisoner. This was the important statement contained in a telegram dated yesterday which Secretary Herbert has received from Captain Day, of the United States steamer Baltimore, now at Chemulpho, Korea. Captain Day besides stating that the king of Korea is a captive in the hands of the Japanese, reported that he had dispatched a force of marines from his ship to Seoul, the capital, to protect the United States legation.

## Holding Back for Contracts.

LONDON, July 28.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation company and other London firms doing business with the east have received telegrams confirming the Associated Press advices that war between China and Japan has been declared. Despite this fact, neither the British Foreign Office nor the foreign legations have as yet received from any official source confirmation of the news.

Numerous transactions at war risks were made at Lloyd's yesterday. There are rumors that the Chinese government intends to negotiate a loan.

## SITUATION AT BLUEFIELDS

Growing More Desperate—Most of the People Are Leaving the Place.

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COLON, July 27.—The following advices have been received here from Bluefields, Mosquito territory, Nicaragua: The Nicaraguans under Governor Cabezas have been defeated and have retired to Rama, where they collected 400 men and seized some American launches, intending to make a descent upon Bluefields. Subsequently the launches were restored to their owners upon the demand of the American consul. Captain O'Neil, of the United States gunboat Marblehead, has landed 150 United States sailors and marines in order to protect the United States consulate and American interests generally. The Mosquito chief is expecting a renewal of the attack. The British consul has telegraphed for a British warship. The inhabitants of Bluefields are leaving that place in large numbers. The women and children have already left.

## Wellman in Night.

LONDON, July 27.—Carl Slawers, the Norwegian Arctic enthusiast, to-night received a telegram from the captain of the Erling, a Norwegian sailer, which arrived to-day at the island of Tromsø, Finnmark, Norway. The captain of the sailer said in his dispatch that near Amsterdam island the Erling spoke the

Ragnvald Jarl, the steamer which was conveying the Wellman Arctic expedition to the edge of the pack ice.

The Ragnvald Jarl in reply to signals asked to be reported at the nearest place Erling touched at, saying that all were well on board. The Ragnvald Jarl had been beset by pack ice which had delayed her progress considerably. But Wellman and his party were then free of the pack ice and they should now be well on their way to the north pole.

## FOREST FIRES

Are Sweeping Over the Northwest With a Greedy Appetite for Small Towns in Wisconsin—Several of Them Wiped Out of Existence, with the Inhabitants in the Woods Suffocating from the Smoke—The Railroads are Prevented from Running Through the Burnt Districts.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 27.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Ashland, Wis., says: Forest fires are producing great suffering and loss throughout this vicinity, and the railroad companies have never before experienced such damage from fires. On the Wisconsin Central railroad it is impossible to move trains. Phillips, the headquarters of the John R. Davis Lumber Company, a manufacturing town of 2,000 persons, was totally destroyed by fire, and only a few buildings remain standing.

A dispatch just received from Fifield, a small station a few miles this side of Phillips, says that 500 women and children from Phillips are in the woods there without shelter. They sent a request for food and supplies, as supplies at Fifield are very short. The train that started from here this evening was obliged to return as bridges are totally destroyed a few miles south. Communication with Fifield is now shut off, and it is feared that the town is also on fire.

Along the Omaha line the fires are raging with terrible ferocity.

Short's Crossing, a little village eight miles west of Ashland, was destroyed this afternoon. Not a building remains standing and the homeless families were brought to Ashland. The railroad bridges near there were destroyed, and at 4 o'clock this afternoon a fast Omaha freight and sixteen loaded cars were entirely burned. Both the engineer and fireman were injured and the brakemen are missing. The loss to cars and freight is many thousands of dollars.

Mason, a small town south on the Omaha line, caught fire at 2 o'clock. The White River Lumber Company's mill with 40,000,000 feet of lumber in the yards was destroyed at 6 o'clock this afternoon, and the latest report received here says the entire town was threatened. The Omaha bridge was burned. Railroad officials say the loss at Mason is fully a million dollars, with \$250,000 insurance.

Homesteads in the outlying districts are fleeing to the nearest towns, leaving their homes to the fury of the flames. So far no loss of life is reported. The fire department is carefully guarding the outside limits of Ashland, and the city is not in any immediate danger.

News from Hurley states that town has been enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke all day with fires on nearly every side.

## BURNING UP.

The Northwest is Scorching by Sun and Flame.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 27.—Reports from various points of Wisconsin along the Wisconsin Central, the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Omaha and "So" lines show that much of the territory which is covered by timber is in a highly inflammable condition, if not already burning.

There has been no rain or any consequence in Price county and in the territory surrounding it for several weeks, and numerous blazes have gotten beyond the control of the settlers and railway employes. Several bridges over the "So" line near Prentice have already been burned and a number of settlers rendered homeless by the flames they were powerless to stay. Much valuable property has been destroyed in the vicinity of Grand Rapids, and Centralia, and the people there are hoping for rain, which they believe is the only thing that will prevent further serious loss.

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS., July 27.—Extensive fires are running in the woods and marshes north and west of here. The Cranberry marsh, owned by Dr. Witter, was burned, and much of the extensive Stafford marsh has been destroyed. The fire is very near the city of Centralia. Great volumes of smoke are rising on a heavy wind. Thermometers indicated as high as 106 in the shade to-day.

KROOK, IOWA, July 27.—The town of Bonaparte, Iowa, is burning up. Officials have just asked for aid from Keokuk. Apparatus is being got ready to send by special train. Bonaparte is twenty miles distant. There are large woolen mills and clothing factories there.

California Strike Declared Off.

WEST OAKLAND, CALA., July 27.—The local branch of the American Railway Union voted last night to declare the strike off. A resolution to that effect was passed after a heated debate, the votes standing 187 for and 148 against. The meeting lasted until midnight and was very stormy in character. Both sides battled with energy and determination. As a result some ill-feeling was aroused. After the division an exciting scene ensued. Cheer after cheer broke forth from the opposing elements. Chairs and benches were upset and general confusion prevailed.

Movements of Steamships.

HAMBURG, July 27.—Arrived, Columbia, from New York.

New York, July 27.—Arrived, Othello, from Antwerp; Veendam, from Rotterdam.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy; probably thunder storms Saturday evening or night; fresh to brisk southwest winds.

For Ohio, increasing cloudiness and thunder storms; brisk southwest winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEIDER, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

## THE HEATED HEROES

Still Preserve Their Autonomy on the Field.

WHERE THEY ARE CAMPING.

The Only Thing of Interest at Camp Jackson, of the State National Guard, Yesterday, was the Advent of Visitors, and the First Reception Given by Mrs. Frazler—Camp Notes and Personalities.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MANTISSBURG, W. VA., July 27.—The man who controls the weather bureau did not have his cool weather turned toward Camp Jackson to-day, and, because he did not, some of the unpleasant survivors of the guard got a feeling of the hereafter that awaits those who do not truly repent of their sins.

It seemed the mercury in the thermometer never would reach its destined course. Every hour it got higher and higher until it reached 105 in a shady tent. One of the privates thought it was 160 on the drill ground, and he was not far off from it. It was worse than Boggs' Run, only cinder and coal dust were not as plentiful in the rations.

"Isn't it hot?" is the way the INTELLIGENCER man was greeted this morning when, after much consultation with the sentinels, corporals of the guard and officers of the day, he got into camp. Newspaper men are not privileged any more than any one else, and one is compelled to go through a lot of ceremony to get inside of the guard lines, and just as much to get out.

THE ANIMAL HEAT.

Every body in camp is making a desperate effort to keep cool. Palm leaf fans, ice water, lemonade and other things are very frequently brought into use, and used very fast and long. The faces of such heavy weights as Major Laquely and Lieutenant French look like springs, boiling springs.

The heat kept the visitors away, and the soldiers had the grounds all to themselves. However there is comparatively little sickness in camp, about a dozen men being reported ill this morning in the First regiment, and only four were excused from duty. The Second had about twenty-five mild cases of sickness.

Nothing unusual transpired to-day, and with the exception of an extended order for drill there was no deviation from the routine. Battalion drill has been changed from afternoon to 7 o'clock in the morning, and as it is the warmest exercise the soldiers take the change is very acceptable and will doubtless prevent sunstroke and other illnesses that comes from overwork.

CAMP CHIEFS.

Capt. R. P. Camden, of Parkersburg, the popular aide of the brigade, was field officer of the day. He would have preferred some other day as he wished to go to Mr. and Mrs. Frazier's reception.

Capt. R. B. Ashe, of company F, of Burton, was detailed as officer of the day. From the First regiment, Lieut. Bennett, of company F, senior officer of the guard, and Lieut. N. P. Jones, of company E, junior officer of the guard. The detail from the Second regiment is as follows: Officer of the day, Capt. C. E. Morrison, company C, of Parkersburg, commanding officer of the guard, Lieut. Strathairn, of company G, supernumerary officer of the guard, Lieut. D. K. Field.

As many of the troops as could run the guard line came to town in the afternoon and saw a game of base ball between the home team and the Charleston team.

THE FIRST RECEPTION.

To-night the First and Second regiment bands, which, by the way, are fine musical organizations, came to town to listen to the city band concert in the public square.

Rev. S. M. Buchanan, of Morgantown, who has just been appointed chaplain of the First regiment, reported to-day. Major Joe Chilton and Col. Ashley W. Johnson arrived to-day.

The reception given to-night by Mr. and Mrs. James Carroll Frazier, in honor of the officers of the guard was one of the most elegant entertainments ever given in town. They were assisted in receiving by Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Wilson Walker, Capt. John Thayer, of Charleston, and Miss Belle Stewart, Mr. Elmer Swope and Miss Echelberger. Besides the officers there was a large number of guests and the society people of the town.

Disastrous Earthquake Shocks.

BELGRADE, July 27.—Earthquake shocks have been felt in Macedonia, old Serbia and Eastern Bulgaria. Many houses at Varna, Bulgaria, have been damaged, and a number of people have been killed as the result of the shocks.

## Coupon, Part No. 12

MASTERPIECES  
—FROM THE—  
Art Galleries of the World.

This Coupon, with 10c in 1894 for Part 12 of "Glimpses of America" the ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD. One part issued each week.

ART PORTFOLIO DEPARTMENT  
Intelligencer Publishing Co.

COUPON  
—FOR—  
PART No. 18,  
GLIMPSES OF AMERICA

This Coupon, with 10c in 1894 for Part 18 of "Glimpses of America" the ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD. One part issued each week.

ART PORTFOLIO DEPARTMENT  
Intelligencer Publishing Co.